Sleep! sleep! sleep! Mid silence deep.

The scent of night-blown flowers, comes wasting thro' the A sense of coming ill,
My throbbing heart doth thrill,
Borne on the wings of Night which whispers of the tomb.

Rest thee, my own!-

Of unspoken anguish on thy lip doth dwell;
It comes and comes again,
That burning thought 'in vain,' And again the tempest wakes, to rudely swell. Sleep! Sister, sleep! I bend and weep;

My tears fall hot upon thy burning brow;
Thou wilt not leave me lone. Within this world to mourn ! Rest! my soul's idol-stay, and yet be mine. Sleep! sleep! sleep! Shadowy, deep, ense is stealing round me here;

Phantoms come and go, With silent steps and slow, Thought scorns control, knowing nought of fear. 'Tis mid-night hour! Passion, power,
Are hushed to quiet in the weary breast;

Rest! no, it come In fevered thought it gleams; Rest! our master passion never lets us rest. Sleep! sleep! sleep! Lone hours I weep; They tell me, Sister, thou from earth must go!-Together have we played,

Gathering lilies where the bright waves flo Sleep! Sister, sleep! To wake, to weep; This, this is anguish, which thou knowest well; Sleep on, my gentle one, Then rouse thee. Oh! my own

In the same wood-paths strayed,

Pride, strong as Love, in woman's soul should dwell. Sleep! sleep! sleep! Thoughts sad and deep, thy heart. With blessings breathed, Lie folded in thy heart.

Upon thy lips a name, Lingers, love-still the same-Yet on that reed, my Sister, thou hast writhed. Rest! rest! rest!

Sister, on my breast; Oh! could I soothe thy waking ho waking hours as now The night fast fades away, To thee-and what is day? Mirth only loves the sunbeam's gorgeous glow. Sweet Sister, sleep! Thy watch I keep, My bleased watch of love. Thou art not all alone;

Fer me, too, joy and mirth Have passed away from earth! To me, from all things sweet, there whispers something gon Oh! sleep! sleep! Mid darkness deep,

I lowly bend, and pray Him spare me thec; Thou wilt not make more bright His courts of love and light; But, in this world, oh! thou art all to me. May 27th, 1853.

For the Enquirer. JANE EYRE, SHIRLEY, VILLETTE-BY CURRER BELL .- | Harper & Brothers. [BY KATE KENNARD]

MISCELLANEOUS.

I went, vesterday morning, into one of our largest Book stores, and, etanding by the table set apart for the new publications, out of twenty new books, I counted eleven, whose authors were women. Light literature it all was certainly, but light literature makes its way with the public. What it lacks in weight, it somehow in these days makes

up in velocity, according to a long established law of motion. While Mills' Logic is forcing its way into one brain, Queechy glides with rail road speed through a thousand. It behaves us, then, to look at this light literature, and see what it is worth, and what change may be wrought upon it

by its falling so generally into women's hands. Vessel on Cape Anionio. One was arreward discovered, which could only have been sold because there were weak, sentimental people to read them; all that class of readers, who formetly read Godey and Graham, and were contented with novellettes, but who, since the Harpers have rulned our tasto, and burdened our libraries with such wonderfully cheap publications, are not satisfied without at least a couple of hundred pages of sentiment for a quarter.

Sometimes, however, we get a great deal more than we had reason to expect. Instead of a volume of very weak sentiment, only kept from spoiling by a dash of plety, we get a strong dose of metaphysics, well spiced by something very like wickedness.

Such a book from a woman's hand, the last few weeks have brought us, in the new novel by Currer Bell.—Villater.

Vessel on Cape Anionio. One was aircrwards discovered, the cargo thrown out, and towed to Montevideo. The Reintern that the cargo thrown out, and towed to Montevideo. The Reintern that the cargo thrown out, and towed to Montevideo. The Reintern that the cargo thrown out, and towed to Montevideo. The Reintern that the cargo thrown out, and towed to Montevideo. The Reintern that the cargo thrown out, and towed to Montevideo. The Reintern that the cargo thrown out, and towed to Montevideo. The Reintern that the cargo thrown out, and towed to Montevideo. The Reintern that the cargo thrown out, and towed to Montevideo. The Reintern that the cargo thrown out, and towed to built the cargo thrown out, and towed to Montevideo. The Reintern that the cargo thrown out, and towed to Montevideo. The Reintern that the cargo thrown out, and towed to Montevideo. The Reintern that the cargo thrown out, and the west as any make go the testing as any in Appeal monting to Sunday. Then they may go where and do the form that there, one of the testing the wast thrown out, and the west as a section that the cargo thrown out and there is an any any go where and of the sunday. Then they may go where and the cargo thrown on the testing that

have brought us, in the new novel by Currer Bell,-'Villette.' We all remember 'Jane Eyre,' and the commotion she raised. Was the novel a moral book? or was it one highly improper to put into the hands of a young girl? Did a woman write it? Could a man write it? &c., &c. Then came 'Shirley,' avowedly by a woman; and stories were whispered of the three Miss Bronte's, and their isolated lives. Now ·Villette' is offered to our criticism, to stand the severe ordeal of satisfying the expectations raised by its predecessors Let us see what the three books are.

These books all repeat themselves in a most remarkable manner; the same hand is there, wielding the metaphysical scalpel with anatomical accuracy; laying bare the secret workings of the mind and heart, and showing a condition o mind not healthy, certainly, but not unnatural.

There, too, is the same deficiency of plot; the parts of the story do not even hang together, much less grow out of each other in any artistic manner; but incidents seem to come into the author's mind by a sort of chance medley, and to be taken up and forced into the story by a forty horse power of compression and adaptation.

I am not sure that the power of forming an artistic plot is not denied to women. Many most successful writers of fiction have we of the gentler sex; but where can we point to one who has constructed an artistic plot-a story in which the incidents are so artfully disposed as to draw to one end and make a complete whole-a picture which can be taken In at one look?

To this talent it is that Scott's novels owe much of their power. His novels show the hand of the artist in their construction. The story grows as if it were from the beginning -even incidents, apparently the slightest, are found in the end to have had their bearing upon the progress of the plot-and you look with a sense of completeness upon each novel as it rises before your memory.

But in this power, Miss Bronte is entirely deficient. Her stories hardly hang together.

In "Jane Evre" you feel that there are three distinct parts each of which might have stood by itself. Her early life at school, her companions, her experiences, are all shut out from your view, when her life at Mr. Rochester's begins, and that in turn disappears to make room for the forced episode of St. John and his sisters, who are all violently thrust out of the way to make room for Rochester again.

So in "Shirley"-the two heroines and their two trains o adventures do not run side by side. On the contrary, when one goes out the other comes in, and vice versa. With the present novel, there is not even the semblance of a plot .-Things happen or do not happen, as most conveniently suits the author's necessity for a brilliant analysis or a caustic conversation; and though the characters, in themselves. are not unnatural, they certainly put themselves in most un natural positions.

From the time that little Polly at six, falls in love with Graham Bretton of sixteen, and has inexplicable longings for his society, "cannot live" when he neglects her, and she says she "has no future" when she leaves him, to the and of the book, where M. Paul wins Miss Lucy by hissing

out sarcasms in her ear, all is overdone and inflated. Where, then, lies the power of the writer? Whence come the living interest we take in her characters-the lasting impression which her novels make? It lies, I believe, in her wonderful power of unfolding the hidden motives of the human heart, its innermost thoughts and feelings.

We are conscious that so might we have acted and felt had not custom, the conventionalities of society, the proprieties of life, strong as iron in their hold, formed a net work around us, and kept even our inward musings in a shape such as we would not be ashamed to present to the world. She startles us by holding up a convex mirror, wherein we see, in magnified reflection, the defects of our own souls those defects which we would not look at, and all brought into full view. Reading one of her books is like studying Rochefoucault's maxims: one rises from the perusal "a sadder but a wiser man."

Miss Bronte's writings have this quality which our wo men authors so grievously lack-strength.

With all their faults, faults of an undisciplined mind-and we may also say, a defective education-they have the merit of clear, accurate thinking, thinking which is to the point, and nervous and terse writing.

Their conversations, though certainly not like any we meet with in polite society where people are not in the habit of openly abusing each other, are as certainly full of life and

for the sake of tying sentences together; no awkward "says she," or "said he;" but you turn from one disputant (I use ney. the most fitting word) to the other, with your interest kept awake by her life-like presentations.

We have scores of women who write wonderfully well considering - that is, considering their opportunities and experience; many who write with taste and delicacy; but few who, like Miss Bronte, seem to write from a full mind and heart; and still fewer who bring to the task a disciplined mind disciplined by regular and close study, by the desire to de something worthy of being read, and of being remembered If women ask, in this age, for new avenues to fame and for tune, let them show themselves capable of filling worthily those places already open to them; let them not imagine they can write because they can furnish a sprightly maga zine article, or a sentimental story for a newspaper; but let them do well what their hands find to do, never forgetting how left beyond the best of their efforts have been the labors of the poets, historians, or even novel writers, whose works are imperishable, and of whom the world may well be

MR. EVERETT'S LECTURE.-Hon Edward Everett of Boston, delivered the last lecture of the Historical Socie-ty's course in aid of the building fund, last evening, at Meropolitan Hall, before a very numerous and brilliant assem-His subject, the "History of American Colonization and Emigration" was treated in a masterly manner, with and Emigration was treated in a masterly manner, with a total absence of common-place detail, and preserving the unwavering attention of his auditors throughout the evening. Gen. Scott, Hon. George Bancroft, Dr. Adams, Dr. Francis, together with the officers of the Historical Society, occupied the stage.—[Journal of Commerce.]

FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.—BRITISH PROTECTION OF THE FISHERIES.

OF THE FISHERIES.

A telegraphic despatch states that St. John (New Brunswick) papers of the 30th ultimo have been received at Boston. They continue to be filled with articles relative to the fishing question. The Morning News states that her Majesty's ketch had recently arrived, and would be stationed in the Bay of Fundy. The screw steamer Phonix was fitting out in England, and would probably be stationed near St. John. Her Majesty's steamers Basilisk and Devastation are to be stationed off Newfoundland. Four small vessels are to be fitted out, to be commanded by a lieutenant of that are to be stationed off Newfoundland. Four small vessels are to be fitted out, to be commanded by a lieutenant of the navy, and manned by twenty-five men each from the flags ship Cumberland, and other small vessels are to be fitted out at Halifux; "all of which," the News thinks, "will effectual-tat Halifux; "all of which," the News thinks, "will effectual-tat Halifux; "all of which," the News thinks, "will effectual-tat Halifux; "all of which," the News thinks, "will effectual-tat Halifux; "all of which," the News thinks, "will effect us the name of t ly put a stop to the encroachments of American mackerel Tom's Cabin."

uen in the British waters." Correspondence of the Philadelphia North American. Correspondence of the Philadelphia North American.

Washington, June 3.—I have learned from Baltimore, from a source perfectly reliable, that the President tendered the mission to China to Governor Lowe of Maryland, which was gracefully declined. There has been a slight estrangement between Gov. Lowe and the President lately.

E. S. Streeter of Montree, Pennsylvania, has been an-F. S. Streeter of Montrose, Pennsylvania, has been ap-

pointed Solicitor of the Treasury, which post had been de clined previously by Judges Legrand and Constable of Mary Philip J. Punch, editor of the Savannah Georgian, wil probably receive the appointment of Postmaster at Savan-nah, and a brother of John Forsyth that at Columbus, Ga.-The local appointments for Georgia are said to be generally

agreed upon in Cabinet to-day, and that they are Charles W. Dennison of Boston, editor, successively, o Native American and Webster papers, says he has received the appointment of Chaplain in the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia.

A son of Hon. Henry A. Wise has been appointed by the

President as Secretary of Legation to Berlin STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE. STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.

CHICAGO, JUNE 2.—The steam tug Eclipse burst her boiler in this port yesterday. The explosion was terrific, tearing the boat entirely to pieces—killing a fireman and a boy and severely injuring the engineer, cook, wheelman and one deck hand. The captain was also slightly injured. The boilers were new, and the boat, which was owned by E. R. Blackwell of Buffalo, and Capt. S. M. Johnson of Chicago, was valued at \$10,000. The engineer's life is despaired of; he was dragged out of the engine room after the explosion, terribly dragged out of the engine room after the explosion, terribly

On Thursday of last week, Judge PARKER gave his opin ion on the application of Mesers, W. B. Yancey and others-for a rule against the Rockingham Turnpike company, to show cause why the company should not be proceeded against by a writ of quo warranto, for a seizure of the franchuses of the company by the State. The case excited considerable interest, and there was quite an array of learned counsel on both sides. For the company: Mess:s. Michie, counsel on both sides. For the company: Messis, attente, Stuart, Fultz and Shands, and for the applicants: Messis, Baldwin, Allen, Strayer, Bryan, Woodson and Harris. The Judge refused the application of the rule. The ground on which the application was based was, that the Directory by requiring the contractors to take a certain per centage of their contracts for work in the stock of the company, pracpar value. The Judge, we are informed, decided that in cases of this sort the State must be a party, as the whole State is interested. We sincerely hope that the troubles of this company are over, and that the road will soon be company are over, and that the road will soon be company are over, and that the road will some the state of the sta that the troubles of pleted. The cases against delinquent subscribers were also decided in favor of the company. - Rockingham Register. LATER FROM MONTEVIDEO.

Murder of the Captain, Mates, and Two Passengers of the Ship Reindeer, 4c.

Bostos, June 3.- By a late arrival here, letters have been received from Montevidee, which report that the captain, both mates, the steward, and two passengers of the well-known ship Reindeer, bound for Vulparaiso from Boston, were mindered by the crow, who subsequently southed the were murdered by the crew, who subsequently scuttled the alongside of this inmittigated, 'never ending, still beginning vessel off Cape Antonio. She was afterwards discovered, slavery to which I am referring.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., June 2.—Gov. Martin delivered his message to-day to the Legislature. After reviewing the various local interests, he recommends the appointment of a Life Protection Commission, to guard against and inquire into rail road accidents. He makes a feeling allusion to the death of the Vice President, and concludes by announcing that he will not be a candidate for received. that he will not be a candidate for re-election.

TO THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE IN VIRGI NIA.

In accordance with the instructions of the State Temper ance Convention, held in Staunton, in August last, the un-dersigned State Central Committee now announce the time and place of holding a Convention in the present year. After due consideration the committee have fixed upon Charlottesville as the place of meeting, and Wednesday, the 3rd

of August, as the most suitable period.

The object of this Convention will be, to promote the Temperance reformation generally, and especially, to consider the great question—what shall be done to secure the prohibition of the Liquor Traffic in Virginia-and to devise the means of prosecuting, vigorously, this reform, until the

The committee would suggest that the Convention of last year did little comparatively, from the simple fact that no efficient plan was adopted, by which to raise the funds necesefficient plan was adopted, by which to raise the lunds neces-sary to this great undertaking; and they now therefore urge the friends of Temperance in each county, to hold a meeting at an early day, and resolve to raise some specified sum to-wards a general fund. A large amount (not less than from \$10,000 to \$20,000,) ought to be placed in the hands of the \$10,000 to \$20,000,) ought to be placed in the hands of the Convention, for the purpose of employing a number of able lecturers to go forth into every part of the State to advocate the cause; and by means of pamphlets, tracts, and colporters, to spread light and truth into every nook and corner of this wide Commonwealth. Augusta has already responded to this call, made by one of the committee in person, and has nobly pledged the handsome sum of \$500, as her share toward this fund. How many counties will do likewis? At all events may we not ask at least \$100, from every county in the State? And let not the cities fail to do their part in this the State? And let not the cities tail to do their part in this matter. You are also urgently requested to appoint delegates to represent you in the Convention; and it is recommended, as to represent you in the castly conducive to a full and patient attendance, that the reasonable expenses of the delegates be paid by their respective constituencies—but in all cases, where reliable Temperance men whose expenses cannot be provided for, but who are willing to attend at their own cost,

let them, by all means, be appointed.

The committee would be greatly aided, in determining upon what plans and measures they will recommend to the convention for its action, if the friends of temperance would be a possible to the proposition. respond at as early a period as practibable, to the proposition of raising funds, and state what amount may be relied upon from their respective counties and corporations. Let-ters must be directed to the address of the Central Committee, Staunton, Virginia.

LUCIAN MINOR,) S. K. TAYLOR, State R. H. GAMBILL, Central Committee. J. F. KURTZ,

Staunton, June 1st 1853. Every paper in the State is earnestly requested to give the

DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL, &c. WASHINGTON. June 2 -A desperate attempt to escap-from the Penitentiary was detected a day or two since. Camper a prisoner in charge of the carpenter's shop, stole half a dozen rasps, which Radz, the master blacksmith, converted into large bowie knives, with which the prisoners in the plot were to defend themselves. They had entered a sewer and dog underground 30 feet, and were on the eve of

sewer and dug inderground so teel, and were the even encape when discovered. The ringleaders have been consigned to solitary confinement for 30 days.

Rigid rules have been issued in regard to the clerks. Orders were issued through a portion of the Interior Department to day, requiring the attendance of clerks from 8 A. M. to 3 P M., and prohibiting all absence, conversation and everything else except strict attention to business during office hours, and excluding all agents and other visiters. Similar regulations have also been adopted in the Third Auditod's office.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO. New YORK JUNE 5 - It is stated as a certainty that the steamer Vixen, which recently left this port under scaled or-ders, has been sent to Vera Cruz to watch the movements of

LATER FROM HAVANA. Mobile. June 5 - The steamer Black Warrior arrived to

day from Havana with dates to the 31st May. The Captain General had severely reprimanded the Professors of certain schools for teaching liberal sentiments to their pupils, and he had expressed a determination to suppress all schools giving such instruction. The parties blamed tried to get up an indignation meeting, but the movement was put down by the

FROM CANADA.

power.

She dramatizes admirably; the speakers stand out before you; nothing flags; there never seem to be words thrown in that the fire was caused by sparks from the steamer's chim-

> Col. John G. Stringer of Parkersburg, formerly a member of the Virginia Senate, died on the 21st ult.

RICHMOND ENGLIRER. SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1853.

A correspondent in Onlo sends us the Glasgow (Scotland) Chroniele of the 27th April, at which time Mrs Stowe was in that Scotch city. The paper contains the proceedings of Polk, and during the last attempted Irish rebellion, had at-

a great public meeting of boot and shoe makers, demanding a rise of wages, and exposing the "sweating" system. The official report to the Association refers to the fact of a memorial of the working shoe-makers in favor of an advance of wages. The memorial, the report says, "Was presented at the door of the Trades' Hall, and given to the chairman of the employers' meeting. We reasonably expected that some notice would have been taken of our

memorial, when we considered that that gentleman at a for-mer period, when present at an employers' neuting, declared that he was ashamed of the manner in which the employers used their workmen. Now, here was an opportunity for him to exert his philanthropy. He had not to travel to Ame-rica for three millions of slaves. Here, at his own door, were three thousand suffering white men—men working for from eight to ten shillings a week—paying as dear for all the arti-cles they can get, not what they require, as other tradegraph. cles they can get, not what they require, as other tradesmen The condition of such men certainly required consideration; The condition of such men certainly required consideration; but he thrust our memorial in his pocket, and took no notice of it. I need not repeat the transactions of the meetings previous to this one. A deputation of your committee waited on the employers' secretary, on Friday night. He had gone to Mrs. H. B. Stowe's soirce—he had gone to sigh over the wrongs of American bondage. On Saturday evening, has heart overflowing with kindness, he called a meeting of

his heart overflowing with kindness, he called a meeting of his heart overnowing with kindness, he caned a meeting of his workmen, made a speech to them, told them that he would do them all the good in his power, buttoned up his pocket, and offered them an advance of 1d, to 2d, per pair, or a weekly advance to the worst paid class of tradesmen in Britain of from 61, to 91."

Mr. Wm. Reid, addressed the meeting, and spoke the abomination of the "sweating system," by which a class of middlemen, or manufacturers, found food and lodging for their workmen, while the poor fel-

Finally, Mr. McMillan spoke with great energy of the justice of the demands of the shoemakers, whose miserics were frequently very severe and distressing, almost incredibly so. Mr. M. said that

"It was unnecessary that he should harrow up their feelings by a description of these, but he might mention a well-known fact as an illustration. (Hear, hear.) He knew not known fact as an illustration. (Hear, hear.) He knew not a few honest, respectsble, hard-working men, whose wives even when the pains of child-bearing were upon them, had a boot leg put into their hands, and cases where even those poor women, when scarcely recovered, had to sit up in bed, and to begin the same employment to enable the family to get a little aid to sustain them in existence. (Hear, hear, and "True.") A shoemaker's wife, in fact, was obliged to work as hard as her husband, and why should it be so in a proper state of society? Why should society, for the sake of low prices, seek to ruin individuals? Yet so it was, for under the present low scale of remuneration necessity compelled the shoemaker to employ his wife in order to earn for them a subsistence. The rise which they sought might do them a little good; but now, although a young man might them a little good; but now, although a young man might live by the trade, with the present state of wages a married live by the trade, with the present state of wages a married man found it impossible to give his children either the food, education or clothing which they ought to receive. People might talk of slavery and Uncle Tom's Cabin, but he could state before this meeting that he would be willing to give his life time gratis to any employer who would give himself and family food, clothing, and education, and that, too, without paying two hundred dollars for it."

Again, a correspondent of the London Times gives the following facts with reference to a great mantua-making establishment in that city:

"Work is commenced every morning at 7 o'clock, and continued till 11 at night, a period of sixteen hours, the only intervals allowed being about ten minutes for each meal—viz: breakfast at 8 o'clock, dinner at half-past 1, tea at half-past 5, and supper at half-past 9-the total amount of time allowed for eating their food, I was going to say, but time allowed for eating their 100d, I was going to say, bitt surely 'bolting' it is the more appropriate phrase, being forty minutes per day; thus leaving fifteen hours and twenty minutes as the period devoted to work. And this, be it remembered, is not merely during the bury season, as at the West End, but for all the year round, from January to December, for you must understand that at the establishment to which I refer, the greater part of the sewing is given out to slop-workers in the business season; the city dames, I surject, have no notion of the kind of dens their dresses are ma -and all that is done indoors is the original cutting out and ultimate fitting together of the separate parts; but that when their contracts for work in the stock at less than its ultimate fitting together of the separate parts, but that with tised a fraud on the State, and sold the stock at less than its part value. The Judge, we are informed, decided that in the slack season comes there is always as much sewing repart value. The Judge, we are informed, decided that in the slack season comes there is always as much sewing repart value. The Judge, we are informed, decided that in the slack season comes there is always as much sewing reparts parts, but the slack season comes there is always as much sewing reparts parts, but that with the slack season comes there is always as much sewing reparts parts. up to the full pitch—so that there is, in fact, no 'slack sesson' fore August. The coast at thattime is at all for them. And yet for this continued and unrelenting a delay may be deemed indispesable. pressure of sixteen hours' work per day, from year's end to year's end, this firm assume to themselves the greatest possible credit. They thank God that they are not as other firms are at the West end-oppressors and destroyers of young women. They never-not even for a few weeks in the busy season-make their people sit up till three or four and Virginia, will be run over to Fairfield course, near this in the morning. Oh, no! their gas is always turned off in the workroom by 11 o'clock. Why, sir, the West end system, with its few weeks of severity, followed as it is by menths of comparative leisure, is mercy itself when viewed alargueds of the comparative description.

into another.
"But why don't they remonstrate against this vile treat ment, you will perhaps ask. Why, sir, they have remon-strated, and are none the better for it. On Thursday last, without any prompting from any one, and before they had heard of the recent declaration of the fifty two West End firms in favor of ten and a half hour's work, they consulted together, and, finding that the usage to which they were subjected was equally intolerable to them all, they sent a memorial to the heads of the firm to the effect that they could memorial to the heads of the firm to the effect that they could not continue to work more than twelve hours—viz: from eight o'clock in the morning till eight at night—without mentioning any deduction for meals, leaving that point as before. That moderate memorial, sir, was treated with the utmost contempt. Its authors were sneeringly told that they were sceking to degrade themselves to the level of factory wirls, and that their conduct was only worthy of depoken sol. were seeking to degrade themselves to the level of factory girls, and that their conduct was only worthy of drunken soldiers and sailors, who were the only parties that had ever any thing to do with 'round robins.' You would be amused, sir, if I could describe to you the horror which these young girls felt at the mention of this awful 'round robin.' They had never heard the word before, and had not the slightest idea of what it meant, and they were afraid that, without knowing it, they had been guilty of some nameless atrocity.

"Their minds were, therefore, greatly relieved when, in relay to a timid inquiry as to what a 'round robin' really was, Heister of Virginia, have receive received appointments in They had the General Land Office in Wahington.

they were informed that it was only the bit of paper to single entry and six sets by ouble entry. This work is ply to a timid inquiry as to what a 'round robin' really was, which they had put their names which was so described. which they had put their failines which was systematic. The consequence of this rejection of the prayer of their memorial is that eight of them have given notice of their intention to quit the establishment on the 12th of next month.—

The others are apprentices, who cannot leave.

"And yet, sir, would you believe it, these white slaves are at this moment busily employed in making a dress for Mrs.

Beneber Stave, the champing of the black slaves of Ameri-

Beecher Stowe, the champion of the black slaves of America! I wish you would ask that lady to take a peep into the cabin where her dress is now being made, and to put a few a view to the adjustment of seeral questions now pending prestions to those who are employed in making it, and tell

Such is the desolate picture, from British hands, of a very respectable portion of the Scotch and English population, over whose sufferings British Ladies and Lords have not are so fully engrossed by the "awful oppression" of the "poor slaves" in this country, as poetically delineated before them by the imaginative Mrs. Stowe.

But a very hard hit was given by the Rev. Mr. Stowe to the Scotch sympathizers in the anti-slavery schemes of his of all the English vessels, in ne Gulf of St. Lawrence the cara sposa. He pointed them to the magnificent buildings for the manufacture of cotton, the fruit of slave labor. He told them emphatically that it was they who, by employing slave-raised cotton, were really encouraging and sustaining the institution of slavery. And at the great demonstration in Exeter Hall, this same Professor Stowe made a speech in which he harled the same severe charge against the selfishness of Great Britain. Professor Stowe, after mentioning the faverable opinions which were held with regard to the condition of slaves in the early part of the Republic, when it was universally acknowledged that slavery was a sin there before him, and who is pepared to expel him or any and ought to be abolished, and instancing as a proof of this that in his early days black children were admitted will retire before General Garlnd, and that Santa Anna will into the same schools as white, he observed that

This state of things continued up to about 30 years ago, and the reason that it had changed was owing to the profit-ableness of the cotton trade; that had made the change, and he took God to witness, nothing else. It was the profits of that trade which had rivetted the chains of slavery over the Union. What right had Great Britain to interfere? She con-Union. What right had Great Britain to interfere? She consumed four fifths of the cotten grown in America; she sustained by these means, four-fifths of the slaves in the American States. That was her right to interfere. She participated in the guilt not directly, but indirectly; for without the assistance of Great Britain the cotten would not be used.

The Americans could not consume sufficient in their own manufactures; and their sugar and rice trade, compared with the distance of the first participation. But distance the distance of the participation of the control of the merits of this control of versy. I say again, that our Ixecutive has decided the question, and it is to the results to that decision that we are to look. It is to be hoped that his dispute will be allowed to be settled in the manner continuing the line our again, or, in case of a final disagreement, to refer the disagreement the control of the disagreement that the control o the cotton, was of little importance. He did not dictate to in the dispute, and both partie indicate a resolute intention England the course of duty that she ought to take, but merely brought before their minds the solemn truth. What did
the slaveholders and cotton-growers say? Why, that the
English leved to stand up in Exeter-hali and denunces them. England the course of duty that she ought to take, but merely brought before their minds the solemn truth. What did English leved to search up in Exeter ball and denounce them, and conferm them, but would they take any less cotton up the territory to Col. Garland. With a smaller escort, he from them -- would they diminish their profits one penny in | could do that. their zeal to emancipate slaves by adopting the way in which their zeal might be beneficial? The price of cutton regulated the price of the slave. At present they average from Second to \$1.000, and to stock a cotton plantation took from day last on a short visit to Neth Carolina. We learn that 200 to 400; so that an immense outlay had to be made before slave labor could be brought into competition with free labor. Of his journey. During his asence the duties of the Chinese are now flocking into America, and would are discharged by the Secretar of War.—[Union. work at the rate of 6d per day, and the people of Great Britian now had an opportunity of making the slaveholders feel that they were in earnest, and determined to do some thinghowards the abilition of the system. If they could abolish slavery by making speeches in that hall, or by legis-lation in Parliament, he should be most happy for them to do so. But they could not. The only way was by making then compete with free labor, and if the English could not MONTREAL, June 3d.—The Inspector General has intro-duced a resolution into the Assembly for the removal of the seat of government from Quebec to Toronto. Parliament they must be content with practising a little of the denial they so properly preached to the staveholders."

well exposed by an excellent article from the London Times Late advices from Buenes Ayra state that such had been the effect of recent disturbances that business was entirely published some days since. This fact, does not, however, in the least detract from the force of his rebuke of the British peoderanged; and that English, Fanch and German houses ple, who, professing so much in words, do not feel disposed to rip up the goose that produces such golden eggs. One of the strangest things in this whole Stowe Stafford was thought that the city would son surrender.

VIRGINIA ELECTION RETURNS. House Speciacle, is the appearance, there, in support of the

that, if Mr. Buchanan, when Secretary of State under Mr.

fanned the flame here for contributions, it would have been

indignantly noticed in England; and there is not less cause

for indignation here new, when the British Minister for Fo-

reign Affairs appears publicly to aid in an excitement to

raise money, the purpose of which is to create divisions in

the United States, if not to discolve the Union and to bring

about civil war. This species of demonstration has been

The Jamsica example is just by our doors; we see what

be a curse both for quondam master and slave. The colony

States, and they are making it with all the pomp they can .-

The contrast of everything else in these States with what

the writer states that the almost universal topic was the

Chinese rebellion. The rebel a my was much larger than

the regular army, and the head or chief represents himself as

a descendant of a former Emperer. At the last accounts they

that that city, as well as Pekir would be destroyed. The

In conformity with the request from the Chinese authori-

teamer Susquehanna had beet sent to Shunghai. Capt.

Kelly was the senior officer of he station, in place of Com.

Kelly was the senior omicer of ne station, in place of Com-Aulick. The Mississippi was non expected, and great im-patience was manifested for he arrival. Quite an excite-ment prevailed in consequence of an affair at Canton be-tween the French and English. The French Consul under-

took to raise a flag pole on the parade ground occupied by foreigners. The English presated them, whereupon the Consul wrote to the Captain on French frigate, stating the

marines to Canton, to protect the flag. The Lieutenant first civilly requested the Englishma to desist, and on refusing, he in connection with his men frove every opponent from

the square, and immediately proceeded to erect the thig-staff

The writer adds that it is doutful if the United States ex

pedition will go to Japan thisseason. The squadron will

not reach Hong-Kong before Jty, and will not be ready be-

By advertisement in another olumn, it will be seen tha

a great match race for \$2500 a ide, between South Carolina

city, on Thursday the 9th June. This is expected to be one

RESIGNATION OF DR. STRIBLING.-We learn

from the Staunton Spectator tht Dr. Francis T. Stribling

For the Piedmont District-8, F. Garrett, James Bar-

ed by the termination of Mr. Ellmore's period of office.

Correspondence of the N. '. Journal of Commerce.

WASHINTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1. General Garland, who has ben here, en route for Ne

supposing the boundary line i be run from a "point imme

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

RACE BETWEEN T.CONY AND MAC.

would sell obstanding claims for C per cent discount.

compete with the American.

of the Mexicans.

Col. Wm. B. Tuliaferro.

of the most interesting races ever run in this State.

writer also says:

whole affair to him. He sent

ennnot live together in a state of equality.

training, but degrades even the negro.

sept from such a people.

Duchess of Sutherland's demonstration against the United To the Editors of the Enquirer. States, of the two high ministers of State, Lord Palmer-GLENNMORE P. O. MAY 27, 1853. sion and Lord John Russell, responsible advisers of the the election in this county (Buckinggram,) yesterday. Grown-men filling the very highest offices in the British government. The N. Y. Express most properly remarks

Gentlemen: Enclosed I send you the Whig ticket, used a pears T. J. Boyd, was run as the Whig candidate, Col. Bon durant heving withdrawn. Wm. H. Purlins, Damoerat, is elected over J. J. Waiser, Whig, for this county. (Majority bout 63) Last session we were represented by R. K. Ir ving, While REPUBLICAN WHIG TICKET. tended the New York sympathy Irish demonstrations, and

FOR CONGRESS—A. MOSELEY.
FOR SENATU-R. K. IRVING.
FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES-JOHN J. WALKER. OR COMMISSIONER BOARD PUBLIC WORKS-T. J. BOYD

CAROLINE. - [OFFICIAL]
Commissioner of Public Works - Archibald Graham 441 Samuel Price 237, Graham's majority 204. Congress - John S. Caskie 485; C. G. Coleman 316. Cas tie's majority 169. Scanie-Wm. A. Moncure 528; B. B. Wright, no candi-date, 68; F. W. Coleman, no candidate, 4. Majority for

Moncure 450. of Delegates-Daniel C. Dejarnette, 592; B. F Dickinson 93, 489 maj, for Dejarnette, JACKSON, No definite returns from this county. Mr. Snodgrass re-

pulation of Ireland, the destruction of Jamaica and her other ports Jackson giving him six or seven hundred majority. MASON. West India colonies, the abduction of the Coolie laborersthese are not tempting examples of British administration, and it is not in this way we are to be impressed, nor by pre-

MASON.
Three Precincts in Mason county heard from. Lewis 128:
Sterreit 112; Snodgrass 21, for Congress. Thomas elected to the Legislature by 82 majority.

KANAWHA.
Four Precincts heard from in this county. Sterrett 372;
Lewis 295; Snodgrass 95, for Congress. Patrick and Smith, Whigs, elected to the Legislature.

PLEASANTS. emancipation has done there, and is doing, and we see it to Spencer's majority for the Senate 74.

is ruined-even now almost in a state of civil war with its WIRT. Governor-its white population are fleeing it, and its black Snodgrass 174; Sterrett 87; Lewis 16, and one Precinct to population are almost in the lowest scale of human degradaear from as to Lewis' vote.
WOOD.

tion. The experiment cost the over-tax-ridden people of For Congress-Sterrett 449; Snodgrass 433; Lewis 91. England some twenty millions of pounds sterling; but what A. M. Sterrett's majority over Snodgrass 16; over Lewidoes it show but poverty, misery and human degradation?-For Senate-Turner (W.) 425; Spencer (D.) 522; Charters

If anything, it is a demonstration, of two important princi-John C. Spencer's majority over Turner 97; over Char-The one, that the white man and the black man will not, For House of Delsgates-Jackson (W.) 524; Neale (D.)

415; Reeder 33. J. J. Jackson's majority over Neale 106; over Reeder 491.
 The vote for the Board of Public Works was for Armstrong The other, that sudden emancipation, without previous 34; Beale 54; Hunter 51; White 36; besides several scatter-Slavery is the only point that the hereditary aristocracy of England have ever been able to make against the United

HARDY. For State Senate-Mullin 846; Hiett 201. For Board of Public Works-Armstrong 517; Beale 298. Mr. Cassin, Whig, is elected to the Legislature over Mr.

Welton, Whig, by 32 majority.

HAMPSHIRE—(OFFICIAL)

For Congress—Faulkner 989, Boteler 693. For Senate - Hiett 978, Mullin 642. For House of Delegates - Parsons (D.) 1021; Lupton (D.) 167; White (W.) 602; Johnson (W.) 440. A gain of one to the Democrats in the House. For Board of Public Works—Mr. Armstrong.

eratic nominee, received 1130; and Mr. Beale 19. GOOCHLAND. Messrs, Editors : Below I send you a statement of our ma orities for this coun y, taken from the returns just handed nto the Clerk's office: Caskie's majority 211, Rutherfoord's majority 349, Graham's majority 170.
SHENANDOAH. ship Plymouth, dated Hong-King, March 24th, in which

For Commissioner of Public Works—Armstrong 1048. For Congress—Letcher 1070. For Senate—Pitman 634; Buswell 504.

For House of Delegates-Meem 627; Gatewood 620; Miller 429; Walker 29; Pirkey 371.

CABELL COUNTY.

Commissioner Public Works—Price 485; Graham 266.

Congress—Sterritt, Whig. 332; Lewis, Ind. Democrat,
141; Snodgrasss, Dem. nomince, 243. were surrounding Nankin, and treat fears were entertained

ties, the British had despatched two steamers and a brig of war, to assist the troops of he Government. The U.S. House of Delegates-McComas, Whig, 375; Love, Dem 265; Shelton, Dem. 43. ACCOMAC. House of Delegates-Oswald B. Finney, Whig, 539; J. S. Orbin, Democrat 407 Finney's Majority, 150. Corbin, Democrat 407. GLOUCESTER. House of Delegates-Clopton Whig, 353; Taliaferro Dem.

350.—Chopton's majority 3.
Congress—L. C. H. Finney 250; Bayly 372. No poll was held at Gainea for Finney.
Commissioner Board Public Works—Price 227; Graham STATE SENATE. In the Hampshire district, Asa Hiert, Dem., is probably lected, as he goes into Hardy 445 ahead. If so, it is a de-

ocratic gain Col. Buswell is elected from Page and Shenandoah BERKELEY Board Public Works-Armstrong 641. Congress-Faulkner S61, Boteler 6S2 House of Delegates-McClure, Dem., 983; Seibert, Dem., 948. fore August. The coast at thattime is very dangerous, and

Thomas, Ind. Dem., received 322 for House of Delegates Thomas, Ind. Dem., received 322 for House of Delegates.

CLARKE.

Congress—Boteler 301. Faulkner 332. House of Delegates—Morgan, Whig, 353; Ashby, Dem., 306. Board Public Works—Armstrong 427.

PAGE.

Congress—Faulkner 571; Boteler 124. Senate—Buswell S16, Pitman 240. Board Public Works—Armstrong 625.—House of Delegates—Spitler 712, Keyser 350.

FREDERICK.

Congress - Faulkner, Dem., 999; Botsler, Whig, 974.— House of Delegates - Miller, Dem., 1337; McLeod, Dem., 1016; Brown, Ind. Dem., 672. Board Public Works - Arm-JEFFERSON.

ern Lunatic Asylum. The resignation has not yet been acted upon by the Bond of Director. The loss of the long and successful experience acquired by Dr. Stribling during his Works—Armstrong 481. House of Delegates—Batton, Whig 910; Gibsen, Whig, 908; Beller, Denn., 877; Seevers, 1997.

Superintendency, will be a basic the institution and the					
State most difficult to supply.	Legislature.			Congress.	
BISHOP DOANE.—The Potestant Episcopal Convertion of New Jersey, on Wedn say affirmed its belief of the innocence of Bisnop Dosne are expressed its surprise at the renewal of the charges peferred against him by his brother Bisnops, after the case and been previously dismissed. The Directors have given oficial notice that the Crystal Palace Exhibition will certain be opened on the 15th Ju-	Court House Howard's store Columbia Morris' store Kent's store Bush and Snead's Uldsoe's Union Grove Harden's store	Bowles, (Dem.) 75 18 25 20 43 75 60 39 22	Payne, (Whig.) 63 56 53 67 5 21 55 25	Powell, (Dem.) 59 13 24 25 40 79 57 42 22	Mosel) (Whig 55 55 56 50 69 8 20 60 26
ty next. Governor Johnson has appointed the following gentlemen		389	402 386	371	398 371
Visitors to the Virginia Militar Institute:	Majority		16		27

For the Tide Water Distric-Gen. Francis M. Boykin, Commissioner of Public Works, Graham, dem. 366; Price whig, 391. Majorliy for Price 25.

For the Piedmont District-8. F. Garrett, James Bar-	SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.				
For the Valley District-Ge. Douglas B. Layne, Wm.	Albemarle Amherst Bedford	Powell. 1094 250 982	Moseley. 1132 1173	Pierce. 1106 559 968 530	Scott 116 45 118 43
V. Falkerson. A. J. O'Bannon, late Editor f the Fairmont True Virginian, has obtained the post disbursing clerk, at Washington, worth \$2,000 a year. Fesley M. Martin and J. W.	ont True Vir- lerk, at Wash- rtin and J. W. Buckingham Fluvanna Greene Madison Nelson	539 393 694 425	521 10 95 533	578 416 646 444	44 8 10 59
Heister of Virginia, have receive received appointments in the General Land Office in Washington.		4 380 3 461	3,464	5 044 4 535	4 53
E. C. & J. Biddle, publishers of Philadelphia, have sent	Powell's majority,		Pierce's ma		hia dia

E. C. & J. Biddle, publishers of Philadelphia, have sent We believe that a larger vote has been polled in this district than at the last Presidential election. Pierce's majority was 509, Mr. Powell's is 916; the little county of Greene us S. W Crittenden's Elementry Treatise on Book-Keeping, by single and doublee ntry with four sets of books by single entry and six sets by louble entry. This work is highly commended by the bookkeepers of the largest and most enterprising mercantile huses in the principal cities of the Union.

This work is 910; the little county of Greene more than tying off all the Whig majorities given in the district. This is as gravifying to the democracy of the district. This is as gravifying to the democracy of the district. This is as gravifying to the democracy of the district, as it must be fluttering to Mr. Powell. There were strong and animated contests in every county in the district, which had the effect of bringing the voters to the polls.

To the Editors of the Enquirer.

THE FISHERIES .- The ondon Times has no doubt Washington, D. C., June 2, 1853.
It has been asserted by a very able and accurate corres that communications have acady been made to the new Administration at Washingtoney the British Minister, with position he now holds, for the mission to France. "Ion" may think he is correct in the premises, but, long before the between this country and to United States-such as lst December, he will change his opinion in reference to the mission to France. Mr. John Van Buren will not obtain the mission, and Gen. Dix may, if a suitable successor to him can be obtained, as Treasurer in New York city. It is my these fisheries, the reciprocal reedom of trade in colonial produce, and the law of interational copyright-interrupt opinion, and I have strong ground for the opinion, that Capt. Daly of the British revenue schooner Darling opinion, and I have stored and to succeed Gen. Dix. In that suitable man will not be found to succeed Gen. Dix. In that suitable man will not be found to succeed Gen. Dix. In that suitable man will not be found in a manner, which will see to the solution of it, in a manner, which will prove to the country, I am not wide of the mark, in my prognostications of the person that will succeed the Hon. Wm. C. River, now returned to the will succeed the Hon. Wm. C. River, now returned to the limited States.

Said. Said they, "we are too numane to the suit be. If there be one failing in our breasts, that inclines to the side of humanity. We will not light."

Now, I do not approve of the course of either the parties. I am of that class of Southerners langued at the frothy ravings of the madmen. These did not approve of the course of my Southern triends in every particular, and carry rge crews, a great many of whom are men from the provines. The difference (he says) between the American and Enlish vessels is very great, for past fall, there were only four r five that could in any way

It is asserted by the same intelligent correspondent, that, in case of a rupture with the creature Santa Anna, it will be necessary for Gov. Marcy to remain in the Cabinet, to carry on a successful war against Mexico. This assertion is made by clan!" with a little too much creduling to be believed by on a successful war against Mexico. This assertion is made by 'lon," with a little too much credulity to be believed by many. I should think that Col. Jefferson Davis will be found fully able for any crisis to which our country may be subjected, without calling to his aid the experience of Gov. Marcy. At any rate, I do not approve of the position assumed by the friends of Mr. Marcy, that he is the chief engineer of the Administration. Our President knows something of the hard knocks of a military life, and his Secretary of War is not behind the next best in military science, as well as having had ample experience in the battles of Mexico, where he smarted severely under the schooling taught Mexico, has left for his imporant command. He arrived here in much less time than ws expected, after he had been summoned to this place. He is received his taxable had been co, where he smarted everely under the schooling taught him by the Mexican bullets. We do not, of course, wish a conflict with the bombast Santa Anna, but should war be suffer the United States to tak and keep possession of that disputed territory. But such a not the apparent intention forced upon us "by the act of Mexico," then I am clearly of the opinion that the President and Secretary Davis can manage the campaign with equal success as the former war was conducted by President Polk and Gov. Marcy; and, if Gen. Seatt should require another skinning, (but we hope not, for the late election has driven him from head quarters,) then, Our Executive Governmentiave decided that the disputed dintely North of El Passo," Vestward.

It is of no use now to gonto the merits of this contro-Mr. Davis can think of that, after the war question is upon us for action. I have no doubt Santa Anna will spring a contest if he can; but we hope the "progress" of our prin-ciples will conquer Mexico in a more effectual manner than in a recourse to arms. There is nothing surer than that ab-sorption is to follow in the train of the principle of "progress of right;" then, if Mexico is to be benefitted, it can only be securely done by pu-hing the "progress" of liberty and free government into the heart of Mexico, and maintaining our right of possession by the will of the people of the States themselves. This will be the result, if by the act Santa Anna, the United States are brought to this contession and occupy that country.

The elections from Virginia are coming in finely, so much

The elections from Virginia are coming in finely, so much so, that the result is more than a victory in the usual way Old Federal Augusta has been redeemed, and a maparity of her delegation in the next Legislature will be Democrats.—
This is one of the most unaccountable results that has happened in that State for the last fifty years, and deserve a general jubilee for the redemption of her people. The Spartan band, like the Spartan band of the metropolitan district, deserve the gratitude and thanks of the Democracy of the State. Our gallant Com. Skinner is proud of the victory, and well he may be, for his son has proved himself a ripe scholar in the Democratic ranks, in this his first victory over the Whigs of old Federal Augusta. No longer federal, but now regenerated and disenthralled from the empire of he proposes to visit the navy and at Norfolk in the course of his journey. During his assence the duties of his office PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 2.—The great match between Taco-ny and Mac, mile hears, best thee in five, come off to-day. but now regenerated and disenthralied from the empire of

second mile, making each heat h 2.25 %.

darkness that has so long beclouded her political vision.

The District appointments of importance have been made to should be so importance have been made to should be shou they must be content with practising a little of the denial they so properly preached to the staveholders."

The absurdity of the pian proposed by the Professor is well exposed by an excellent article from the London Times published some days since. This fact, does not, however, in the content with practising a little of the denial they so properly preached to the staveholders."

LATER FROM BUENOS AYES AND MONTEVIDEO. Ings: Col. J. G. Barrett, Post Master; John D. Hoover, Marshalt, S. A. Allen of New Hampshire, Navy Agent.—

SALEM. JUNE 2.—Advices have been received here from Montevideo to the 5th of April. Great discontent is said to prevail there among the inhabitants. Placinds were posted on the walls bearing the weds, "Death to the present of on the wells will be average the stations are disposed of by the Professor is and Navy Storekeeper are in abeyance so far, although it is and Navy Storekeeper are in abeyance so far, although it is and Navy Storekeeper are in abeyance so far, although it is and Navy Storekeeper are in abeyance so far, although it is and Navy Storekeeper are in abeyance so far, although it is and Navy Storekeeper are in abeyance so far, although it is and Navy Storekeeper are in abeyance so far, although it is and Navy Storekeeper are in abeyance so far, although it is and Navy Storekeeper are in abeyance so far, although it is and Navy Storekeeper are in abeyance so far, although it is and Navy Storekeeper are in abeyance so far, although it is and Navy Storekeeper are in abeyance so far, although it is and Navy Storekeeper are in abeyance so far, although it is and Navy Storekeeper are in abeyance so far, although it is and Navy Storekeeper are in abeyance so far, although it is and Navy Storekeeper are in abeyance so far, although it is and Navy Storekeeper are in abeyance so far, although it is and Navy Storekeeper are in abeyance so far, although it is and Navy Storekeeper are in abeyance so far, although it is and Navy Storekeeper are in abeyance so far, although it is and Navy St

The blockade was still continued with great rigor, and it and the children, and it's mighty tight screwing to get along and minutes. The distance is may making a speed of one hundred and slater at that, with cord only twenty cents a bushel."

To the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer

CAMBRIDGE, MASS, MAY 25 Gentiemen : I send you enclosed, an article taken for New York Evening Post, and re-published in the Co wealth, an an attion paper of this State | I also only coswer to the same, wrien I have written to the Post behalf of the South. Whether the Post will publish swer or not, I can't teil; but whother it does or return to do. I should be under many obligations to yourse you would be so kind as to give both the original and the answer a place in your valuable Journal. articles will explain themselves, and do not, therefore any further remarks from myself.
With much respect, sits, I remain, yours truly

D. R. HUNDLE

[From the Boston Commonwealth.] THE SLAVERY DISCUSSION AT CAMERIA "Middlesex," the Boston correspondent of the New Evening Post, who has the means of being well into as to all the face in the case, gives the following accorthe slavery discussion, and "duello" stir, among students at Cambridge. This letter of "Middlesex" "duello" stir, among the

There can be no doubt that the anti slavery sensi-

is steadily gaining ground in New England, It has a penetrated that abode of ancient dufiness and conserva-the University of Cambridge. An agitation on the suactually rages in the law school of which imperiest an roneous notices have, within a few days, appeared in s of the papers. The facts, as I learn them from good and ity, are these: -The students of law in the university: ber 120 to 130, and are generally from 21 to 25 years of About one third of them. I believe, are from the Sou They have organized among them a sort of parliam legislative body, called the General Assembly of the Law School, which has a speaker and a clerk, and is ducted in accordance with the strictest parliamentary in Its meets every Friday evening in the lecture-room of law-school. The questions discussed cive been chiefly a state to regional milities. as relate to national politics.

About two months ago, in a debite on a bill for the moval of the Indians from Florids, a northern man is ged, for the first time, in some strictures on slavery, caused considerable commotion among the southerner at a subsequent meeting, to show that they were not a to discuss the subject, they themselves introduced a b the purchase of Cuba, and opened the debate by dep slavery as a moral and political blessing. They we orously replid to by a Massachusetts student, John I. of Boston, a young man of talent and eloquence, who one of the most popular stump speakers of the free de cracy in the political campaigns of last year. The e-continued for several weeks in tolerably good temper with growing interest, until nearly all the sudents were eisively ranged on the one side or the other-the North

freedom, the South for slavery.

The northern spirit was roused, and an amount of slavery feeling called out that was entirely unexpected. previous to that discussion, hungerism had reigned suu and unquestioned in the law school. Ten or twelve sp ers came forward upon the side of freedom, and slavery artacked in every possible manner-moral, legal pol and economical-with such success that it became er even to the southerners, that the North had the best contest. Aportion of them consequently lost their te During the session of last week, a student named from Ithaca, N. Y., made an able speech, upwards of hours in length, of a very decided anti-slavery charact He was frequently interrupted by the southerners, wh tempred to silence him, but were themselves effectually down by his retorts. One of these retorts was construct a personal insuit by a student from Maryland, and he in e-quence, sont Mr. Burt a challenge. This, of course, was ed with contempt. For a day or two there was considerable of howier-knives and pistols, but finding their gases had no effect, the young gentlemen subsided, and last e ing the debate was resumed without any serious manif

tion of ill-feeling.

The effect, so far, of the discussion, has been very ned upon the northern students, and even some of the serners, I am told, have considerably modified their vice he matter is not without importance, for the Camb I'w School is one of the great centres from which pr he influences that mould the future of the country students are mostly men of talent, and likely hereafter t cupy positions of power.

CORRECTION MADE. To the Editors of the New York Evening Post: CAMBBIDGE, MASS., MAY 27, 1

Messis. Editors. Thave just read an article, which h peared in your paper, respecting the controversy on the ject of slavery, which has been for some weeks befor Dane Law School of this University. It purports: written by one who is well acquainted with the facts case. It this be true, there can be no extenuation falsehoods he has uttered. For all he has said with to said controversy is false, from beginning to end. It with much sorrow that I read his statements; for the that their effect would be to do nobody any good, as want of sympathy with such individuals that your cor pondent has been induced to make the statements no and to those familiar with the controversy in question, haps another and a more plausible reason presents itself. utter rout of the freesoil forces in said controversy, and it total discomfiture at every point of attack, may, and m robably did, influence your correspondent somewhat. why did he, and the party to which he belongs, pry late secret debates of the Dane Assembly, and make public proceedings of a private body? Was it not because free-sollers in that body were grieved at their own overthr. and wished to heal their woon is by giving a different of and wished to hear their womes by giving a match to ing to the whole after than the true one, and that, to places where the true one was anknown, and where own would be taken as true? Now, gentlemen, how much year may deslike to give an unwished for public this discussion, and however much I myself am grieved t has become public. I think you will hardly deny privilege of correcting the erroneous statements of

In this discussion, the fraccollers have met with nor but nefect. This any gentlemen knows who has been detailed in the subject. It has been even so discerns their hopes and their cause that they have been at a leffed managene to defend their chert-had diagrams. And we flut one among the first of that fisses of faircase with a year correspondent has been so unfortunate a make. He says that about twelve advocates of freedom spoken, when the soirit of southern gentlemen began is aroused. Now, only six northern men have spoken in this ossion at all, and one of that number was a gentler of education, and not a free-siter. What your correspond will do for the other six, I am at a loss to say. southern men, twelve have spoken, and there are many course of the debate any thing deserving their attention Those southern men who have spoken, have uniformly vocated slavery. First-Because slavery, in the abstract sinctioned by the Scriptures. This they proved not only the Bible, but also by the mouths of freesoliers theme. Second - That the negro is not capacitated to enjoy free. and that slavery is a blessing to him. This they prove statistics and census reports.
Had the freesoilers met these arguments as they

the South would not have been the least irritated; but did not. Why? Because they were irrefutable and a had it not in their power to gainsay them. What, then, the resort to which they were driven? They can among themselves, and determined to choose of midst certain ones to deame, the South, and thus put end to the discussion which was not only rendering a selves ridiculous in the eyes of their northern triends even in their own eyes insignificant. And such men found, and set them up as champtons of their cause. Men they were, to whom Unele Tord's Cabin was of more thority than the Hible, and the Key to which unlocked it whole treasury of information. These men, with a me horizon no broader than the narrow tenets of their mided and infutuated fellows, and with a philanthropy me of sympathy for the itle they have, but profuse of tear evils "which they know not of," faithfully fulfilled the pectations of their friends. The South met with no met at their hands. They called her soil cursed, her cluz-fiends, herself hell. Many Southern men were pleased near these idle ravings of the chosen champions of fres ism; as men are pleased who visit a menageric and win the antics of the monkey, or listen to the useless how of hyeras, which glace at them through their barred of with their chops still dripping with the remains of trid careass on which they have just been feasting. Southern men were simply disgusted, as were man rable Northerners, who are of that class which ha New England's boast in times past, is her pride on now, and will be her honor and her stay through all come. But there were other Southern men who fel selves grossly insulted, and would have avenge wrongs, had not the freesoil champions pleaded as as an excuse for not making amends for what the said. Said they, "we are too humane to engage is and strife. We are not fighting men; we never pro-

crease. Many of us came here fondly cherishing mories which are connected with the soil of New Engla we leave here as fondly desiring to see the resolves of Memphis Convention carried into immediate execution Such are the changes which have come over the spin

a place in your pages, if for no other reason than to cot the opinions which may have been formed from reading communication of "Middlesex." And if any papers h communication of "Middlesex." And if any papers copied that communication, (and I know that some has hope that they will also copy this. They may make a comments they please—they cannot deny the facts I stated. I challenge refutation. I have only endeaving do a simple act of justice to all parties concerned, correct an error in your paper, gentlemen which otherwise be corrected through some other source. I denow who "Middlesox" is, nor do I care to know have no objection to his knowing the author of this companies. nication; and as I have no desire to screen myself nom de plume, I take great pleasure in subscitting my

gentlemen, your most obedient servant,
D. R. HENDLEY

TIGHT SCREWING.—"Do you support Gen. Taylor?"
"No." "Do you support Gen. Case?" "No. sir." "What?
do you support, Van Buren?" "No. sir-ee-I support Betsy
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